

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Four cents per copy. Twelve dollars per year, or one dollar per month, free of postage.

All business, news letters or telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed. Rejected communications will not be returned.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—NO. 112 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 45 FLEET STREET.

PARIS OFFICE—AVENUE DE L'OPERA.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

VOLUME XLII.....NO. 167

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
OFFERBACH AND AINER, at 8 P. M.
KIDNAPPED, at 8 P. M.
WOODS' MUSICAL.
LE TOUR DE NEZLE, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
FAGLE THEATRE.
PARTED, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
CHATEAU HALL.
OLYMPIC THEATRE.
RUFFY DUM, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
PARISIAN VARIETIES.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
PIQUE, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
GLOBE THEATRE.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE MIGHTY DOLLAR, at 8 P. M. W. J. Florence.
TAMMANY HALL.
BILLIARD MATCH, at 8 P. M.
GILMORE'S GARDEN.
GRAND CONCERT, at 8 P. M.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
at 8 P. M.
PARK THEATRE.
THE KERRY GOV, at 8 P. M. Joseph Murphy.
IRVING HALL.
BILLIARD TOURNAMENT, at 8 P. M.
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be partly cloudy.

During the summer months the HERALD will be sent to subscribers in the country at the rate of twenty-five cents per week, free of postage.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS.—For prompt and regular delivery of the HERALD by fast mail trains orders must be sent direct to this office. Postage free.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were generally higher and the speculative market more active. Gold advanced from 112 5/8 to 113 3/4. Money on call loaned at 2 and 2 1/2 percent. Government bonds continue strong. Investment shares and railway bonds steady.

BLAINE cannot carry Pennsylvania. Then why should the Pennsylvania delegation nominate him?

THE BATTLE OF DORKING may haply be far enough away, but the German sailors and the British boatmen have had their first scrimmage. No lives lost and the price of consols unaffected.

A BANKROBURY PROSPECT.—The clan McPherson has beaten the clan Cameron in the organization of the Convention. But how will it be when the clans come to close quarters in the highlands of Pennsylvania?

BATTELL was found guilty yesterday of murder in the second degree, which saves him from the gallows, but consigns him to prison for life. Admitting the guilt of the prisoner the verdict is a curious one.

THE EXPLANATION CAMPAIGN.—Blaine may be nominated, but he will have to go on explaining all the same. What a luxury to the republicans would the canvases of a man with a spotless record like Senator Conkling be!

THE GERMAN AND RUSSIAN EMPERORS have met at Ems, and will probably discuss Mr. Benjamin Disraeli with some well-founded surprise that they had not heard of so quick witted a man before. Prince Bismarck is cooling himself at Kissingen.

WE HEAR it rumored that Secretary Fish is Grant's Great Unknown. Well, can he carry the State of New York against Tilden? Can he take the South with him? Well, yes, he might, but to do it he must have a nigger on the ticket with him. How would Pinchback do?

ALL OF HIS ANTAGONISTS for the Cincinnati nomination have a prouder record than Mr. Blaine; Mr. Conkling is a better leader in partisan debate; Mr. Everts is an able lawyer; Mr. Washburne is a purer champion of official integrity. Any of these would outstrip the favorite before the people in November.

LAZELY RAILROADING.—The competition between the rival lines to the West is cutting down freight and passenger rates in a manner that must soon cause a compromise and a return to paying prices. Meanwhile he who would travel westward just now can secure advantages not likely to exist very long.

THE DEATH RATTLE.—If the Republican Convention thinks that it should terminate the career of the republican party that is its business. Perhaps the leaders are wiser than their generation and see that the time has come for the body to die now that the soul is dead. This is the only theory upon which we can explain the determination to nominate Mr. Blaine.

THE ANTAGONISM of the French Ministry to the candidature of M. Buffet for a life Senatorship is natural enough, considering all the circumstances. It would, of course, be a manifest impropriety in any other Republic—our own, for instance—but the ex-Prime Minister represents the anti-republican idea so strongly that his election would slowly approach a want of confidence. There is one source of congratulation in the matter—namely, that the Cabinet has nothing more formidable to be exercised over than the man whom the country so recently repudiated with every possible mark of disapproval.

The Republican Convention.

Everything points toward Blaine at Cincinnati, and that gentleman may well be congratulated upon the enthusiasm his name excites among the delegates who will believe in him right or wrong and the newspaper correspondents, who seem to have formed another "enthusiasm syndicate," like those with which Mr. Colfax was wont to electrify the country. There is no doubt that Mr. Blaine is the strongest name before the Convention. We think it quite certain that if his record were stainless and unassailable he would be the nominee of the Convention. It is quite possible, and nothing is more probable, that the discipline which his friends thus far have maintained may whirl him through the Convention on an early ballot. The "enthusiasm" business is a common expedient in political management; for if there is anything a politician likes it is to be with a majority. The friends of Blaine, by dint of gong-beating and caressing correspondents, and throwing out insinuations about the other candidates, have created the impression that his cause is the winning one. At the same time the Republican Convention has on its roll men of calmness and conviction, who see in the mission of that party a great duty and opportunity, and who will not be apt to throw away their almost assured chance of carrying the country at the next election to gratify any personal ambition.

The republican party has, of course, the right to name its leader without any regard to the independent press or the wishes of the country. The nomination of a candidate is one thing, the election another. When it comes to the election the press and the country will be heard. We are thinking of this tribunal when we say to the Convention that the nomination of Mr. Blaine gives the country to the democratic party next election. Nothing is clearer. Mr. Blaine cannot carry New York, and there is no republican named for the Presidency but Mr. Conkling who can. He may be as pure as Lincoln or Washington, but his record throws him on the defensive. Mr. Blaine cannot carry Pennsylvania. The clan McPherson may beat the clan Cameron in a caucus, but when it comes to the people of that peculiar and steadfast State success or defeat to the republican cause will depend wholly upon the apathy or activity of the Camerons. The democratic party has shown a capacity for blundering which it is hard to surpass, but it can make no such blunder at St. Louis as the nomination of Mr. Blaine will prove at Cincinnati. Here is a man who is under the peril of expulsion from the House of Representatives for tampering with a witness and suppressing testimony called for by the House. Here is a candidate who, by his own confession, written and read in the House, made decisions as Speaker in the interest of railway jobbers, and demanded consideration for them. On these two points alone we are willing to rest the case against Mr. Blaine. The country will remember that we do not make these charges, nor are they made by a "rebel" House. They are in the writing of James G. Blaine, confirmed by himself on the floor of the House. Can any party that is not swayed by madness, that is not possessed by the very devils of destruction, even as the swine that rushed into the sea, think of accepting a candidate thus burdened to run in a canvass which will require every advantage of name, character and experience? Is the republican party so barren of statesmen with stainless and honored names that it must take Mr. Blaine? It is incredible; and if it should prove true, then upon the Convention which assembled yesterday be the responsibility of having thrown away as fair a campaign as ever opened.

If there were no personal reasons why Mr. Blaine should not be nominated there are political reasons. The best that can be said of him is that he is a young man of average ability, a ready, free speaker, with an acute and vigorous intellect; apt in seizing an opportunity, familiar with every resource and expedient of legislation; of an amiable and winning address, easy of approach and popular with the young men of the country. But what else can be said? What has Mr. Blaine ever done to entitle him to consideration as a candidate for the Presidency? On what question has he ever made a record that should commend him to a convention seeking for the leader of the campaign? Senator Morton is far above Mr. Blaine in executive capacity. Indeed, in this respect Senator Morton is one of the really great men of the generation, a man who will be remembered with Stanton and Lincoln for his valor and patriotism in a time when these qualities were sorely needed. Mr. Fish is more of a statesman; because, to the honor of Mr. Fish, it must be remembered that he carried to a successful end and to the entire honor of the country one of the most difficult negotiations ever imposed upon a Secretary of State. Mr. Conkling is a better leader in a partisan debate, as he has shown on twenty occasions in the Senate. Mr. Everts is a finer lawyer and jurist, as his whole life proves. Mr. Washburne is a braver representative of the people, as he showed by fighting for twenty years on the floor of the House the very rings which have made Mr. Blaine rich, and which now rise up to destroy him in this consummate hour of his ambition and his hopes. And so we might call the roll of republican leaders and statesmen who are available for the Presidency and we should find twenty gentlemen more competent to fill this supreme and lofty station than the one who now sways the Convention at Cincinnati.

Mr. Blaine's success is that of a shrewd, untrusting politician, who has managed the country as our Tammany men manage a ward caucus. As a politician he undoubtedly stands at the head of his class. As a statesman he is second to twenty gentlemen who will never be named for the Presidency. His nomination is not desired by the real leaders of the party. It is not the wish of the administration nor of any of the ruling minds who have given the party its prestige and its power. It is a confession that the republican party is no longer a

party with a purpose, but a ring for seizing and holding office. It is an admission that the only thing a candidate for the Presidency has to do in the future is to trim on every question, so that he trims always in the direction of the majority and see that State conventions are handled. It brings our whole political system, so far as the republicans are concerned, down to the very lowest level of intrigue and chicanery.

What is more, the country will never submit to this nomination. This election is not to be determined by the shouting mobs in the lobbies of Congress and the barrooms of Cincinnati. Mr. Blaine will go into the canvass on the defensive. His letters will rise against him in every township. All this summer shower of enthusiasm will pass away and then will come those six months of cold, pitiless scrutiny. Mr. Blaine cannot explain his record as a railway jobber by telling the country about Andersonville and the Duke of Alva and Ben Hill; for, whatever the country may think of this foolish gasconading Georgian, it would much rather see an honest rebel in the White House than a gentleman whose decisions as Speaker were at the bidding of the railway jobber, and whose most conspicuous service in behalf of the Union, at a time when there were daily chances of serving it in the field, was in huckstering gun contracts with the War Department. The canvass will be a walk-over for the democrats. The real republicans—those who have stood by the party from the beginning, and who still have a pride in its history and its destiny—will feel that the nomination of Mr. Blaine is the repudiation of Lincoln and Grant and the whole war record. Let the republicans take this responsibility. They will rush upon the fate that befell the whigs when, in their mad lust for office, they abandoned their party, their real leaders, like Clay and Webster, their principles and their hold upon the moral sense of their own followers, by seeking out a successful military chieftain and endeavoring to crawl into power. The end was a defeat which is monumental in our history. It might have been a victory if the wise men of that day had been heeded. The soul had gone out of whiggery, and its death was inevitable. The nomination of Blaine will mean the same with the republican party. Nor is this a contingency we regret. The republican party should die. Its work is done. The soul has gone out of it. A generation of power has deadened its once noble aspirations. It is a party without principles, without aims, without even a decent consideration for its true statesmen. "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad," and the nomination of Mr. Blaine will be the madness which precedes destruction.

Blaine and Tilden in New York.

If the Cincinnati Convention thinks it can elect its candidate without the aid of New York it is in a hopeful state of mind. New York is a democratic State, and it will require a strong man to take it out of democratic hands. A man may be very popular in Maine or Minnesota, or other States which are sure to give their electoral votes for the republican ticket in any event, and still be a weak candidate to run against Governor Tilden in New York. Blaine has no hold on the citizens of this State. He has never been invited to speak here in a political canvass; he has no intimate relation with our leading politicians; his views on several public questions are out of harmony with those of the commercial metropolis; and, above all, our citizens regard him as a trickster and a jobber, whose transactions, as exposed in his own letters, prove him unworthy of the confidence of honorable men. The politicians who control the republican organization of the State would not work for him with any zeal; the leading republican organ of the city and State has declared its opinion of his unfitness with so much emphasis as to nullify everything it might say in his support if it should so far stultify itself as to support him at all; and the independent republicans and reformers would go straight into the Tilden camp as soon as Tilden is nominated at St. Louis. Blaine would not come within a hundred thousand votes of carrying this State against Governor Tilden, and would be beaten out of sight in every other doubtful State.

All the indications point toward the nomination of Governor Tilden. Boss Kelly's opposition will help him in all the other States, which would rejoice in a candidate who goes to the Convention covered with honorable scars received in a war against Tammany. The very name of Tammany is odious throughout the United States, and the opposition of that disgraced organization relieves any democratic candidate from a heavy load. Governor Tilden has the New York delegation, and there is no possibility of its deserting him. He is gaining so many delegates in other States that he will enter the Convention with a majority, and the two-thirds rule will be no impediment to his success when the delegates have assembled at St. Louis and compared views. He will have the unanimous support of the South as soon as it is seen that he is the strongest candidate. When he is nominated all the democratic opposition to him in this State will cease. There was a much more formidable opposition to his nomination for Governor, but everybody knows that it did not hurt him in the election. He not only destroyed the fifty thousand majority which had been given to Governor Dix in the preceding election—which alone would have been a great triumph—but he had a majority of fifty thousand himself, making a democratic gain of one hundred thousand votes. Before the election the prospect looked so doubtful that Chief Justice Chase, who might have had a unanimous nomination if he would have taken it, and was sensible that an election would have put him on his way to the Presidency, positively declined; and yet Mr. Tilden, after a most strenuous fight against his nomination, carried the election more triumphantly than any other gubernatorial candidate in the whole history of the State. As that opposition did not hurt him, so neither will the weaker and less courageous opposition which exists at present. Indeed, it is already beginning to relax, and

when he is nominated he will carry the State with greater élan than when he was elected Governor by a majority which astonished everybody. If the democratic party will only keep clear of the soft money shoals and put a popular Western man on the ticket with Governor Tilden for Vice President the democratic chances will be good against any republican, and against Blaine the democrats would sweep the country with a storm that would leave the republican organization a shattered wreck.

BLAINE is in danger of expulsion from the House of Representatives on account of his conduct in regard to the Mulligan letters. The republican party cannot afford to nominate a candidate liable to be disgraced in so conspicuous a manner.

The Situation at Cincinnati.

Nothing was done by the Convention yesterday beyond arranging preliminaries and completing the organization. When the Convention reassembles this morning the Committee on the Platform will probably be ready to report, and their report will, no doubt, be adopted as soon as it has been read. There are no serious differences of opinion in the republican party on questions of principle or public measures. The platform prepared by the committee will be accepted without debate or dissent, and the balloting will immediately begin, and with it a period of high wrought expectation and anxiety.

The spirit of the republican canvass, so far as it was foreshadowed by the speeches made while the Committee on Permanent Organization was out, will be aggressive and denunciatory almost to the point of violence. More moderate sentiments were expressed by one or two speakers, but these were coldly received, while the most truculent assaults on the character of the democratic party were greeted with tumultuous applause. No matter who is nominated, the campaign will be one of the most bitter and vehement that has ever taken place in our politics. It is the purpose of the republicans to "carry the war into Africa," to arraign and assail the democrats as disloyalists, who first attempted to destroy the Union by arms, and, failing in this, are now trying to capture the government by stabbing and assassinating the character of every loyal man who stood by the country in its great struggle against treason in arms. The democrats are to be accused of impairing the public credit by advocating repudiation, of a settled purpose to throw down the barriers erected for the protection of the freedmen, of a relentless design to put the government under the control of the old Southern oligarchy, to turn back the hands on the dial, destroy the results of the war, nullify the constitutional amendments and put our politics in the same condition as when the Southern whites ruled the country by the aid of Northern doughfaces. Such a discharge of political venom as seems to be in preparation at Cincinnati will fill the country with animosities sadly out of keeping with the centennial year. This mode of warfare is to be adopted as the only means of breaking the force of the democratic investigations and the charges of official corruption which will be the staple of the democratic canvass. It is a matter of sincere regret that old animosities are to be inflamed by a campaign of violent recriminations in a year when it was hoped that so much would be done to restore fraternal harmony.

The relative strength of the republican candidates has undergone no material change within the last twenty-four hours. The Blaine men have made no gains, and their favorite will receive no more votes on the first ballot than were claimed for him two days ago. But if Blaine has received no accessions of strength, neither have any of his rivals. It is their common interest to beat him and put him out of the field, and this much may be accomplished without a coalition or any concessions to one another. The various delegations have only to stand by their first choice through three ballots to put Blaine hors de combat. If he makes no gains on the second ballot his nomination will be impossible, and on the third his forces will begin to break. It would be bad policy for his opponents to attempt to form any combination until he has been disposed of, because there is no candidate on whom they can all unite. But they may keep their votes by giving them to their own candidates steadily for three ballots and attempting no concentration until Blaine is practically out of the race. Blaine lacks at present about a hundred votes of a majority, and if the supporters of Conkling, Morton, Bristow, Hayes and Hartman stand firm for their own candidates during the first three ballots Blaine can give them no further trouble. All of his rivals would have to take their chances afterward, and perhaps none of their chances would then be very good. But they would enjoy the satisfaction of having prevented an insane and suicidal nomination, and of saving the party from destruction. At that stage it would be possible to unite upon some new candidate and nominate him; but if this be attempted while Blaine is yet in the field with hopes of success the result will be a loss of control over their own delegates, a part of whom would go into the Blaine camp and reinforce him with the hundred votes which he lacks.

COLONEL FORNEY thinks Blaine is coming out of the furnace ten times purified, and that having trampled upon every slander and having triumphed over every opponent, he has but to ascend into the Presidency as Elijah ascended into heaven. Colonel Forney is a gallant and chivalrous champion, but he may as well write it down that no Speaker of the House who makes rulings to please railway jobbers, and asks their consideration as favors, can be President of the United States.

A GREAT CHANCE.—If the lines of Blaine are forced at Cincinnati, which is one of the contingencies of the Convention, then look out for the Great Unknown. A brave, eloquent or trusted leader could at the right moment swing the Convention for Washburne; but the man has not made his appearance. Perhaps the man will come with the hour. What a chance for Mr. Curtis, or Mr. Pomeroy, or some of the eloquent gentlemen from this State!

Governor Morgan's Opening Address.

It has fallen to Governor Morgan to open four of the six Republican National Conventions that have assembled since the existence of the party. His speeches on such occasions are more remarkable for wise, practical suggestions than for what is called eloquence, his talents being rather solid than showy. The ornate passage yesterday about the mariner tossed in thick weather is repeated almost verbatim from Webster, and might wisely have been omitted, as not in keeping with the plain texture of his own language. But the advice he gave to the Convention is excellent, as his advice on such occasions is very apt to be. He recalled, with pardonable pride, an instance which occurred in his opening remarks in the Convention of 1864, when he suggested an amendment to the constitution abolishing slavery in the United States. The suggestion was adopted by the Convention, embodied in its platform, taken up by Congress and submitted to the States for ratification at the next session. One of the recommendations made by Governor Morgan yesterday deserves equally prompt acceptance by the republican party. We refer to his advice to propose in the platform of this Convention an amendment of the constitution limiting the President to one term and extending it to six years. This is both a recognition of the great danger which the country has recently escaped and the proposal of an adequate remedy. It was by the mere accident of the exposure of Babcock and Belknap that President Grant was prevented from taking a third nomination for himself. A second term is objectionable as well as a third, because when a President hopes to be re-elected he spends his first term in scheming for a second, instead of devoting himself solely to the public interests. We should be glad to see both parties committed in their platform to a one-term amendment, for in that case we might hope to see it adopted at an early day. Another excellent recommendation of Governor Morgan is that relating to the currency. He thinks property has already settled to specie values, and that no additional shrinkage or distress would result from putting the currency on a metallic basis, while the feeling of stability would set all the wheels of industry again in motion.

IF BLAINE is nominated the Great Unknown and the one to be dreaded will be the man whom the democrats may nominate at St. Louis.

The Sewing Machine Demon.

There is a petty business done in New York by the agents for certain sewing machines which is pure brigandage. An agent haunts the homes of the poor working women until he induces one to buy a machine, to be paid for by instalments. The rate at which the machines are sold to the poor creatures is generally fifty per cent above cash price, and at a profit of two hundred per cent. Let a poor seamstress have paid within five dollars of the full amount and fail of one month's payment, Shylock goes to his lawyer, the machine is taken away under a clause in the "contract," and the poor girl or woman left to starvation or worse. The means of earning her living are taken from her, and because she is poor, and ignorant of legal forms, she cannot even get the money she paid or a part of it. A case with some striking features in it was brought into a police court yesterday. The woman had paid within ten dollars of the full price for her machine; it was taken from her. Maddened by a refusal to return either money or machine, she sought "the wild justice of revenge" with a paving stone, which she crashed through five hundred dollars' worth of plate glass. This is an exceptional case. The dispirited things that see their machines and their money disappear together generally sit down and "have a good cry" and go on starving as before. Bridget Barry's paving stone, however, has brought their sorrows into the light of day.

WE HEAR it rumored that Secretary Fish is Grant's Great Unknown. Well, can he carry the State of New York against Tilden? Can he take the South with him? Well, yes, he might, but to do it he must have a nigger on the ticket with him. How would Pinchback do?

Conkling and Logan.

The danger which threatens the republican party may be compared with that which destroyed the democratic party in 1860. Then, if the democratic leaders had been wise they would have accepted some candidate who would have represented the discipline and the patriotism of the democracy. But one side, by insisting upon slavery as a divine institution, and the other, by insisting upon the personal claims of Douglas as a successful political leader, divided the party, destroyed Douglas, who died of a broken heart at the failure of his aims, threw Breckinridge from his proud position as the leader of a national party into the attitude of a sectional leader, and an adventurer in a rebel army, and, worse than all, brought upon the country the horrors of civil war. The lesson of that unfortunate and unpatriotic time should not be lost upon the cool, wise heads of the republican party at Cincinnati. Let these gentlemen throw aside a candidate like Blaine, who is merely a mushroom growth of unhealthy politics; a candidate like Bristow, who is a detective candidate; a candidate like Morton, whose health makes him impossible, and take up Mr. Conkling, the only man who can carry New York against Tilden, the only republican whose nomination means a victory in New York. Let them take with him a brave, brilliant commander like Logan, whose name is a trumpet note of victory, and the republicans open their campaign with an assurance of triumph. This is the solution of the problem, and if wisdom can gain the ascendancy there is no doubt that the Convention may adjourn without, as now seems probable, sealing the destruction of the republican party.

WHERE THE DANGER LIES.—The Blaine men are fighting a desperate fight, and, although the despatches are rose colored, it seems to be a fight that cannot win. The republicans are wise, or at least there are wise men in that body, like Mr. Dana, Mr. McMichael, Governor Morgan and other

veterans of the organization, who have ideas above the success of a mere man. Who will have the courage to say to the Convention that the nomination of Mr. Blaine means the success of the democratic party if such a man as Tilden is nominated at St. Louis, with a Vice President who is acceptable to the West.

The American Rifle Team.

The test by which the twelve good men have been selected who are to represent America in the Centennial contest has been a most severe one, each man who won a place having to fire 300 shots. This made it eminently a test of endurance as well as skill for weapons as well as men. The result has been eminently satisfactory, and the scores of the twelve marksmen testify to the highest qualities that make the successful rifleman. The gentlemen who have found themselves unfortunately excluded from the high honor of representing America in the team must console themselves with the thought that the national honor was in the scale, and a few points make the greatest difference in a match where skill will be evenly matched. Mr. Rathbone, who failed to secure a place, probably deserved a better fate, but a poor weapon is as dangerous in a contest as a poor shot. The twelve men selected yesterday scored in the four days a grand total of 9,810 points out of 12,000, or a percentage of 81.75, which is very high, indeed, but scarcely seems marvellous when we take the scores of the eight highest who made 6,654 out of 8,000, or a percentage of 83.175. Every one of these gentlemen was above the centre average. Messrs. Farwell, Hyde and Weber deserve great credit for their fine shooting, particularly the first, and General Dakin, on the entire shooting, probably exhibits the best qualities of all. We are glad to see Colonel Shaffer well within the first eight. The outlook for the match is now bright on all sides. The Scotch riflemen are well to work and doing good shooting, although not up to what they will exhibit when in full form. The Irishmen are selecting a really strong team, and we learn that the Australian riflemen are already on their way hither. The Canadians will soon be heard from, and the shooting next September will, we think, beat anything that has been done heretofore.

THE STRONG POINT against Mr. Blaine is the letter in which he calls attention to his ruling as Speaker of the House in Caldwell's interest, and expresses a wish for favors in return. This cannot be explained away.

THE TURKISH DIFFICULTY, as we have had occasion to remark lately, is just now confined to Turkey and its dependencies. The Porte has adopted a conciliatory policy with Servia, which may serve it better than any other, for there was evidently nothing to be gained by threatening or bullying the principality. The insurgent chiefs have, however, rejected the armistice offered by Turkey, they having evidently no greater trust in one Turk than another, butter his speech never so thickly. It remains to be seen what sincerity there is in Servia's pacific professions, and whether she will aid Austria and Turkey in the endeavor to isolate the fighting rhyas of Herzegovina. As the assistance given both by Servia and Montenegro to the insurrection has been more or less underhanded from the start it seems very likely that it will continue. Thus will the little dangerous spark be kept burning.

IF MR. BLAINE is nominated at Cincinnati to-day it will be through the operation of the "enthusiasm" expedient and the gong-beating of the newspaper correspondents. There is a class of journalists who go out from Washington every four years to nominate some favorite for the Presidency. It is the merest clique business, but sometimes it succeeds; and if Blaine is successful, like an unreal triumph in a theatre, it will be due to the clique.

THE WESTERN PAPERS are complaining of the manner in which the prison authorities in Missouri treat the whiskey thieves. The thieves have a good time, with no work, no cares and no indignity. Altogether they have about as good a time as if they were summer boarders at the seaside. Well, we should not be too critical! When we had Tweed in jail we made it very comfortable, and when he tired of our hospitalities we allowed him a trip abroad. This is a very free country—for those who have money and power.

MR. BLAINE cannot carry New York and Mr. Conkling can. As a republican President cannot be elected without the aid of New York it is suicidal to throw away the State on the favorite of a set.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY.—In pursuance of its "technically wrong but substantially right" position on the Extradition Treaty with the United States Great Britain will, it is believed, order the release of the forger Winslow to-day. This will be the signal for the repudiation of the treaty here, since America cannot permit the existence of an international bond which has no reciprocity in it except at the whim of a Cabinet which, rejecting the practice of its predecessors, sets up a lawless idea of its own.

THE COLORED METHODISTS of Roslyn must bestir themselves and send more money to the Annual Conference than fifty-one cents, which is all Brother Davis had to offer on behalf of his black sheep. At this late day it grieves us to think that there should be any necessity at Roslyn or elsewhere for the minister to caution the brother who passes around the "sasser" to keep his eyes "skinned for buttons."

THE PIVOTAL POINT.—Blaine's nomination will throw New York away from the republican party. A modicum of sense will give the country to the democrats in that event.

THE NERVES OF THE SIXTH AVENUE CAR HOBBERS have been gravely discussed in the Superior Court, and one sad-hearted man was of opinion that the sorry beasts would only get over the shock to their nervous systems from a steam railroad running overhead by the time they were worn out. It has always been understood that no horse was ever put on any of the horse and